

Accounting CTAG Alignment

1. Respondent Information

December 8, 2022

Please complete the survey online by **Friday December, 23**.

The purpose of this survey is to collect responses from all two- and four-year Ohio public institutions of higher education regarding a proposed alignment for the Career-Technical Assurance Guide (CTAG) in Accounting. In this survey, we are asking respondents to indicate whether or not the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) competencies align with the post-secondary learning outcomes for the (Career-Technical Alignment Number) CTANs.

The CTANs are:

1. Financial Accounting
2. Managerial Accounting

A proposed CTAG in Accounting, containing the two possible Career-Technical Articulation Numbers (CTANs), has been reviewed by post-secondary faculty. These CTANs were drafted using the learning outcomes for the TAG Financial Accounting and Managerial Accounting courses serving the academic area of Accounting. With this in mind, postsecondary faculty have developed alignments between existing TAG learning outcomes and the secondary course competencies.

In this survey, you will be asked to review the alignment between postsecondary learning outcomes and the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) secondary career field technical content standards for the Financial Accounting and Managerial Accounting CTANs.

In the alignment document, the 6 Financial Accounting TAG endorsed postsecondary learning outcomes and 5 Managerial Accounting TAG endorsed post-secondary learning outcomes are numbered 1-6 and 1-5, respectively.

If approved, these CTANs will enable students who successfully complete an approved secondary career-technical Financial Accounting course and/or Managerial Accounting course, to obtain a guarantee that credit will be awarded when entering Ohio public post-secondary institutions with a comparable course. To earn credit, students will be required to successfully complete the course and successfully pass an ODE end-of-course assessment that will be developed with postsecondary faculty input and assistance in the creation of exam items.

We ask that **one representative** complete this survey on behalf of your institution as soon as possible, but **no later than Monday, December 12**. Please share this survey with the person most familiar with the content and subject matter in Accounting. Following statewide endorsement, a formal announcement will be sent out. If your institution offers a course similar to the Financial Accounting CTAN and/or Introduction to Managerial Accounting CTAN, the announcement will be your indication to submit your course through the CEMS (Course Equivalency Management System).

Suzanne Gradisher from The University of Akron is the lead faculty expert. She conducted the initial research and facilitated faculty panel discussions during the CTAG alignment process. Specific questions relevant to the content components of the alignment can be addressed to smg16@uakron.edu with a carbon copy to Nikki Wearly (nwearly@highered.ohio.gov). Survey responses left in the form of comments will also be reviewed by the faculty members and a faculty panel.

We thank you in advance for your valuable input.

* 1. Demographic Information about the person completing this survey

Name

Institution

Department

Title

E-mail

Phone

* 2. Please indicate the type of institution that you represent

- ☐ University
- ☐ Regional Campus
- ☐ Community College



Accounting CTAG Alignment

2. Financial Accounting course offerings

* 3. Does your institution offer a program or course in Financial Accounting?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



Accounting CTAG Alignment

3. Financial Accounting Proposed Alignment

Please review the proposed alignment document. The previously approved learning outcomes are in the left column; the alignment with the Ohio Department of Education Career Field Content Standards is in the right column.

CTAN PROPOSAL:

Financial Accounting: Potential CTAN alignment with the Finance Pathway in the Career Field Technical Content Standards of the Ohio Department of Education.

Course Description: This is a course of study that introduces financial accounting and financial reporting for business entities.

Advising Notes: Students must access credit within 3 years of course completion.

Proposed Semester Credit Hours: 3 Semester Credits

Alignment:

All learning outcomes are considered essential and are marked with an asterisk*.

Learning Outcomes	Competencies in ODE's Revised Career Field Technical Content Standards
The student will be able to: 1. Comprehend the broad role that accounting information plays in the economy* Supported by the following Body of Knowledge: 1.00 The Role of Accounting in Society 1.01 Financial information and resource allocation 1.02 Accounting and the corporation 1.03 Auditing and credibility in reporting 1.04 Structure of the accounting profession 1.05 Ethics, reputation, and legal liability in accounting* 1.06 Types of business organizations	1.1.2 Identify the scope of career opportunities and the requirements for education, training, certification, licensure, and experience. 1.3.3 Use ethical character traits consistent with workplace standards (e.g., honesty, personal integrity, compassion, justice). 1.3.9 Identify potential conflicts of interest (e.g., personal gain, project bidding) between personal, organizational, and professional ethical standards. 2.1.3 Explain the role and function of accounting and finance and how they interact with other business activities. 3.1.5 Describe the importance of maintaining confidentiality and security of customer information. 4.6.1 Compare and contrast ethical challenges across industry sectors, global markets, nonprofit and for profit organizations and business activities. 4.7.3 Describe the relationship between governance structures, ownership structures (e.g., corporation, privately owned, nonprofit, limited-liability companies) and organizational size and reach (e.g., microenterprise, middle-market, large corporate, multinational, global). 9.1.1 Explain the role and function of profit and taxes and how they differ depending on business structure. 9.1.2 Explain how accounting standards impact business financial performance. 9.1.5 Apply cost-benefit analysis to business decisions (e.g., total revenue, marginal revenue, output, profit). 9.6.2 Determine the level and type of financial statement verification that is required to achieve business objectives and comply with regulatory requirements

	<p>9.6.14 Identify the requirements associated with planning, conducting, supervising, and reporting the results of internal and external audits in accordance with auditing and attestation standards and state regulations.</p> <p>9.6.15 Describe the importance of complying with financial reporting confidentiality and non-disclosure requirements.</p>
<p>2. Comprehend the nature, purposes and use of basic financial statements by all stakeholders*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>2.00 Accounting Standards and Regulation Structures</p> <p>2.01 Financial statements and generally accepted accounting principles*</p> <p>2.02 The FASB and financial accounting standards</p> <p>2.03 Introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)</p> <p>2.04 Government oversight of accounting and auditing</p> <p>3.00 The Basic Financial Statements</p> <p>3.01 Income statement*</p> <p>3.02 Statement of stockholders' equity*</p> <p>3.03 Balance sheet*</p> <p>3.04 Statement of cash flows*</p> <p>3.05 Other elements of the corporate annual report</p> <p>13.00 The Annual Report</p> <p>13.01 Accounting elements of annual report</p> <p>13.02 Management elements of annual report</p> <p>13.03 SEC reporting requirements</p>	<p>9.4.1 Describe the impact of financial reporting and internal control regulations on control requirements (e.g., Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act, Model Audit Rule, Government Accountability Standards).</p> <p>9.5.1 Describe how basic accounting principles (e.g., Generally Accepted Accounting Principles [GAAP]) and requirements of accounting standards setting bodies (e.g., Financial Accounting Standards Board [FASB]) impact the accounting and auditing process.</p> <p>9.6.3 Identify the regulatory bodies that set standards for business reporting (e.g. Financial Accounting Standards Board [FASB], Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC], Public Company Accounting Oversight Board [PCAOB], International Financial Reporting Standards [IFRS], Small- and Medium-Sized Entities [SME] Financial Reporting Framework, Governmental Accounting Standards Board [GASB]).</p> <p>9.6.9 Describe the purpose of consolidated financial reports.</p> <p>9.6.11 Analyze financial statements and accounts to prepare supplemental schedules and reports that comply with reporting requirements (e.g., notes to financial statements, management discussion and analysis, sustainability disclosures, earnings per share disclosure).</p> <p>9.6.12 Describe the purpose and information reported on an Income Statement, Statement of Stockholders' Equity, Balance Sheet & Statement of Cash Flows.</p>

<p>3. Use the language of accounting and apply the important concepts on which financial reporting is based*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>6.00 Revenues and Receivables 6.01 Accounting for service and merchandise revenues* 6.02 Reporting customer receivables - allowances and write-offs*</p> <p>7.00 Merchandising and Inventory 7.01 Accounting for the cost of purchases and sales of merchandise* 7.02 Inventory records (perpetual, periodic) 7.03 Inventory accounting methods (FIFO, LIFO, etc.)* 7.04 Lower of cost or market valuation</p> <p>8.00 Working Capital 8.01 Classification of current assets and liabilities* 8.02 Accounting for current liabilities 8.03 Management of working capital 8.04 Measures of working capital use (current ratio, etc.) 8.05 General internal control procedures*</p> <p>9.00 Long-Lived Assets 9.01 Acquisition cost*</p>	<p>7.3.13 Conduct inventory valuation (e.g., First In First Out, Last In First Out, average cost).</p> <p>9.1.4 Analyze business performance utilizing financial ratios in the areas of liquidity, profitability, asset management, debt management and market valuation.</p> <p>9.4.2 Assess and identify the risk of errors and fraud in transactions and accounts (e.g., unusual activity, abnormal variations).</p> <p>9.4.3 Assess the effectiveness of internal controls.</p> <p>9.4.4 Develop and implement internal control procedures (e.g., cash controls, inventory controls, payroll controls, capital asset controls, data protection, personal information controls).</p> <p>9.4.5 Inspect and ensure the continued functioning of internal controls.</p> <p>9.5.7 Classify asset and liability accounts into current and non-current categories.</p> <p>9.5.8 Manage accounting processes in accordance with accounting standards and organizational policies and procedures (e.g., cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory usage valuation, payroll expenses and benefits, long-term assets, intangible assets).</p> <p>9.5.14 Calculate the value of inventory and cost of goods sold using the following inventory methods: FIFO, LIFO, Average Cost.</p> <p>9.5.15 Determine the impact on inventory values when the Lower of Cost or Market rule is applied.</p> <p>9.5.16 Record transactions for customer receivables, including entries to write-off uncollectible accounts using the allowance method.</p> <p>9.5.17 Identify the characteristics of a liability and demonstrate the accounting for long-term debt (e.g. installment loans or corporate bonds).</p> <p>9.5.18 Record transactions for both service and merchandising businesses.</p> <p>9.5.19 Record purchase and sales transactions that include transportation costs, returns, discount terms and sales tax.</p> <p>9.5.20 Identify the difference between a periodic and a perpetual inventory system.</p>
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<p>9.02 Depreciation accounting and depreciation methods* 9.03 Accounting for disposition of assets 9.04 Accounting for natural resources 9.05 Intangible assets</p> <p>10.00 Long-Term Debt Financing 10.01 The nature of liabilities* 10.02 Accounting for long-term debt* 10.03 Effective interest or straight-line method for discount or premium amortization 10.04 Time value of money</p> <p>11.00 Equity Financing 11.01 Debt vs. equity 11.02 Types of equity (preferred, common, treasury) 11.03 Accounting for stock (issuance, dividends)* 11.04 Book value vs. market value</p> <p>14.00 Intercompany Investments 14.01 The nature of long-term investments 14.02 Purchased goodwill</p>	<p>9.6.5 Record corporate equity transactions including preferred and common stock issuance, dividends and treasury stock repurchases.</p> <p>9.6.6 Explain why long-term assets are depreciated.</p> <p>9.6.7 Record long-term transactions (e.g., acquisitions, disposals, depreciation).</p> <p>9.6.8 Calculate depreciation using straight-line & accelerated methods.</p> <p>9.10.7 Assess the impact of capital transactions on the cost of debt, cost of equity, cost of capital and minimum capital requirements.</p>
<p>4. Analyze the impact of basic business transactions on the financial statements of a business corporation*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>4.00 Analysis of Business Activity</p>	<p>1.9.8 Identify income sources and expenditures</p> <p>9.1.3 Distinguish between cash and accrual methods of accounting.</p> <p>9.5.2 Explain the accounting concepts that form the basis for accounting systems that comply with GAAP (e.g., accounting cycle, accounting method, accounting equation).</p> <p>9.5.4 Identify the components of the accounting equation and identify how business transactions impact the equation and financial statements.</p>

<p>4.01 The basic accounting equation*</p> <p>4.02 Income measurement and accrual accounting*</p> <p>4.03 Impact of simple transactions on the accounting equation*</p> <p>4.04 Debits and credits</p> <p>4.05 Accounting records (journals, ledgers, computer systems)</p>	<p>9.5.5 Classify and record standard business transactions (e.g., cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory, plant assets) to the general ledger using journals and reconciliation rules to reduce errors.</p> <p>9.5.8 Manage accounting processes in accordance with accounting standards and organizational policies and procedures (e.g., cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory usage valuation, payroll expenses and benefits, long-term assets, intangible assets).</p> <p>9.5.10 Perform procedures to validate accuracy of accounting data, to identify errors and to make corrections (e.g., review trial balance, reconcile cash, proof ledgers, count inventory).</p> <p>9.5.12 Perform automated accounting functions using available hardware and software.</p> <p>9.6.1 Explain the importance of accurately reporting a business' financial position and activities, the types of systems that are used for that purpose (i.e., tax systems, financial, cost systems) and the linkage to operational systems (i.e., enterprise systems).</p>
<p>5. Compile basic financial statements for a simple corporate business entity*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>5.00 Preparation of Corporate Financial Statements</p> <p>5.01 The accounting cycle (trial balances, adjustments, closing)*</p> <p>5.02 Income statement*</p> <p>5.03 Statement of stockholders' equity*</p> <p>5.04 Balance sheet*</p> <p>5.05 Statement of cash flows</p>	<p>9.5.6 Record adjusting entries, closing entries and post-closing correcting and reversing entries to general ledger accounts using journals (e.g., depreciation, allowances, deferrals & accruals).</p> <p>9.5.9 Summarize accounting data in trial balances, worksheets, and financial statements.</p> <p>9.6.13 Prepare financial statements including income statement, statement of stockholders equity and balance sheet.</p>
<p>6. Evaluate the financial performance of a simple corporation on the basis of its financial statements*</p>	<p>9.1.6 Calculate and interpret financial ratios.</p>

<p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>12.00 Analysis of Financial Statements</p> <p>12.01 Objectives of financial statement analysis</p> <p>12.02 Sources of company information</p> <p>12.03 Financial ratios*</p>	<p>9.1.4 Analyze business performance utilizing financial ratios in the areas of liquidity, profitability, asset management, debt management and market valuation.</p> <p>9.6.9 Describe the purpose of consolidated financial reports.</p>
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Accounting CTAG Alignment

4. Endorsement and Aligned Courses

* 4. Do the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) competencies align with the endorsed postsecondary learning outcomes for Financial Accounting?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If you feel there was a major omission in the competencies to support a learning outcome, please indicate.

* 5. After reading the postsecondary learning outcomes, and the aligned ODE content, does your institution have a course or courses similar or closely aligned with this content?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please indicate the course number and title (e.g., ITNS2535 -- Introduction to IT and Networking)



Accounting CTAG Alignment

5. Course Information for Financial Accounting

* 6. Regarding the course you indicated was most like Financial Accounting, for which program or programs is this course a requirement? (Please mark all that apply)

☐ Certificate Program

☐ Associate of Arts

☐ Associate of Science

☐ Associate of Applied Science

☐ Bachelor of Arts

☐ Bachelor of Science

Other (please specify)

* 7. Regarding the course you suggest is most like Financial Accounting, is the course an introductory course (i.e., one that is typically available with little to no prerequisite college-level coursework and offered in the freshmen or sophomore year)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If no, please list prerequisites:



Accounting CTAG Alignment

6. Additional Comments and Endorsement of Financial Accounting

8. Are there additional comments that you would like to make known to the faculty panel that proposed the CTAN/course, Financial Accounting?

* 9. Do you support the development of this statewide articulation agreement in Financial Accounting?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Comments:



Accounting CTAG Alignment

7. Managerial Accounting course offerings

* 10. Does your institution offer a program or course in Managerial Accounting?

☐ Yes

☐ No



Accounting CTAG Alignment

8. Managerial Accounting Proposed Alignment

Please review the proposed alignment document. The previously approved learning outcomes are in the left column; the alignment with the Ohio Department of Education Career Field Content Standards is in the right column.

CTAN PROPOSAL:

Managerial Accounting : Potential CTAN alignment between post-secondary learning outcomes and the Finance Pathway Career Field Technical Content Standards of the Ohio Department of Education.

Course Description: This is a course of study that introduces managerial accounting for business entities.

Advising Notes: Students must access credit within 3 years of course completion.

Proposed Semester Credit Hours: 3 Semester Credits

CTACCT002 Introduction to Managerial Accounting

Course Description: This is a course of study that introduces managerial accounting for business entities.

Semester Credit Hours: 3

Alignment:

All learning outcomes are considered essential and are marked with an asterisk*.

Learning Outcomes	Competencies in ODE's Revised Career Field Technical Content Standards
The student will be able to: 1. Recognize the differing information needs of internal management and external users of financial information* Supported by the following Body of Knowledge: 1.00 Managerial Accounting and Business Organizations 1.01 Distinction between financial accounting and managerial accounting* 1.02 Information needs of internal users	1.3.3 Use ethical character traits consistent with workplace standards (e.g., honesty, personal integrity, compassion, justice). 1.3.9 Identify potential conflicts of interest (e.g., personal gain, project bidding) between personal, organizational, and professional ethical standards. 1.9.1 Create, analyze, and interpret financial documents (e.g., budgets, income statements). 4.6.2 Compare and contrast ethical challenges across industry sectors, global markets, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and business activities. 9.1.5 Apply cost-benefit analysis to business decisions (e.g., total revenue, marginal revenue, output, profit).

<p>1.03 Cost benefit principle for information and reporting</p> <p>1.04 Ethics and integrity in today's organizations*</p>	<p>9.7.1. Distinguish between the characteristics of information provided by financial and managerial accounting and who are the primary users of financial and managerial accounting reports.</p>
<p>2. Comprehend the various roles of managerial accounting in planning, controlling, making decisions, and evaluating performance*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>11.00 Cost Allocation</p> <p> 11.01 Cost Objects and allocations*</p> <p> 11.02 Allocation of service department costs</p> <p> 11.03 Allocation of joint costs</p> <p> 11.04 Allocation of corporate support costs</p> <p> 11.05 Strengths and weaknesses of allocations in decision contexts</p> <p>12.00 Accounting for Overhead Costs</p> <p> 12.01 Overhead rates*</p> <p> 12.02 Accounting for manufacturing overhead*</p> <p> 12.03 Variable and absorption costing</p> <p> 12.04 Overhead variance analysis</p> <p>13.00 Job Order and Process Costing Systems</p> <p> 13.01 Manufacturing inventories</p> <p> 13.02 Distinction between job-order and process systems*</p> <p> 13.03 Job Costing and accounting for manufacturing costs*</p> <p> 13.04 Process costing</p>	<p>6.1.5 Explain the role of management functions (e.g., planning, organizing, staffing, leading, controlling), and how they impact business activities.</p> <p>7.3.2 Identify the advantages and disadvantages of Just-in-Time(JIT) inventory processes.</p> <p>7.3.4 Describe inventory systems and controls to efficiently monitor, safeguard and replenish inventory (e.g., JIT, Lean, FIFO, LIFO, inventory counts) based on usage levels, lead times and forecasts.</p> <p>9.7.2 Track and allocate costs to a variety of cost objects (e.g., products, departments, divisions, activities).</p> <p>9.7.3 Calculate Cost of Goods Manufactured and Cost of Goods Sold using job order, process and activity-based costing systems.</p> <p>9.7.5 Allocate service department costs and corporate support costs.</p> <p>9.7.17 Assign direct and indirect costs to products in a manufacturing system using job order costing.</p> <p>9.7.18 Compute an overhead rate and trace overhead costs through a manufacturing cost system.</p>

<p>3. Define and describe the basic terminology and concepts of managerial accounting*</p> <p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>2.00 Cost Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.01 Costs and cost drivers* 2.02 Variable, fixed and mixed costs* 2.03 Direct and Indirect costs* 2.04 Cost function and cost behavior* 2.05 Prime and conversion costs <p>4.00 Cost Behavior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.01 Methods of measuring cost functions (regression, high-low, etc.) 4.02 Use of cost equations to express and predict costs* 4.03 The value chain <p>5.00 Cost Accounting Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.01 Cost accumulation and cost assignment* 5.02 Categories of manufacturing cost* 5.03 Product and period costs* 5.04 Activity-based costing (ABC) systems 5.05 Cost of goods manufactured* 	<p>9.6.16 Classify costs as fixed, variable or mixed costs, and identify how each cost responds to changes in volume.</p> <p>9.7.3 Calculate Cost of Goods Manufactured and Cost of Goods Sold using job order, process and activity-based costing systems.</p> <p>9.7.12 Improve budgeting and forecasting accuracy by using cost equations (such as high-low or regression analysis) to express and predict costs.</p> <p>9.7.13 Classify costs as direct materials, direct labor or overhead. Identify prime costs and conversion costs.</p> <p>9.7.14 Classify costs as product costs or period costs.</p> <p>9.7.15 Track costs as they move through various stages of production from raw materials to work-in-process to finished goods</p> <p>9.7.16 Classify costs as direct or indirect in relation to a specific cost object (such as a product, department or customer).</p> <p>9.7.19 Allocate indirect costs to products using Activity Based Costing (ABC).</p> <p>9.7.24 Identify the events or activities that drive costs.</p>
<p>4. Apply managerial accounting techniques, including planning, controlling, decision making and performance evaluation to problem solving and decision making*</p>	<p>1.9.8 Identify income sources and expenditures.</p> <p>2.2.5 Distinguish between gross and net profit, identify factors affecting a business' profit (e.g., demand, chance, pricing, expenses, costs, the economy), and recognize controllable and non-controllable expenses.</p>

<p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>3.00 Cost-Volume-Profit</p> <p>3.01 Contribution margin and contribution margin ratio*</p> <p>3.02 Use cost-volume-profit analysis to find break-even points and target profit volumes*</p> <p>3.03 Sales mix analysis</p> <p>6.00 Cost Decisions</p> <p>6.01 Relevant and irrelevant costs in decision contexts*</p> <p>6.02 Special Order Decisions</p> <p>6.03 Adding or dropping products</p> <p>6.04 Using limited resources</p> <p>6.05 Cost-plus pricing and target costing</p> <p>6.06 Make or Buy decisions</p> <p>6.07 Processing joint products</p> <p>6.08 Influence of performance measures on production decisions</p> <p>9.00 Flexible Budgets and Variance Analysis</p> <p>9.01 Static and Flexible Budgets*</p> <p>9.02 Standard costs and prime cost variance analysis*</p> <p>9.03 Standard costs and overhead variance analysis</p> <p>9.04 Standard cost journal entries</p>	<p>7.2.10 Evaluate whether to make or buy products.</p> <p>9.7.4 Compute contribution margin and contribution margin ratio. Use these calculations to compute break-even and prepare cost, volume and profit analysis.</p> <p>9.7.6 Apply cost and revenue data for short-term and long-term decision-making, strategic planning, and forecasting (e.g., adding or dropping products, using limited resources, special order decisions, and equipment replacement decisions).</p> <p>9.7.9 Develop budgeting process (e.g., top-down, bottom-up, incremental) to support business objectives, and prepare static or flexible budgets as appropriate.</p> <p>9.7.20 Use standard costs to compute Direct Materials and Direct Labor variances.</p> <p>9.7.21 Distinguish between revenues and costs relevant to business decisions (e.g., opportunity costs) and irrelevant costs (e.g., sunk costs).</p>
<p>5. Analyze and provide information to other disciplines for planning, controlling, decision making and performance evaluation*</p>	<p>1.9.2 Identify tax obligations</p> <p>1.9.10 Identify the role of depreciation in tax planning and liability.</p> <p>9.1.7 Identify the information needed to calculate existing and forecasted sales.</p>

<p>Supported by the following Body of Knowledge:</p> <p>7.00 Capital Investment Decisions</p> <p>7.01 Discounted cash flow analysis*</p> <p>7.02 Evaluation of individual projects - payback, return on investment, and net present value*</p> <p>7.03 Comparison of alternative projects*</p> <p>7.04 Equipment replacement decisions</p> <p>7.05 Income taxes and cash flow analysis</p> <p>8.00 Budgeting</p> <p>8.01 Preparation of the master/operational budget*</p> <p>8.02 Budgets and organizational behavior</p> <p>8.03 Financial Planning models</p> <p>10.00 Performance Evaluation</p> <p>10.01 Centralized vs. decentralized organizations</p> <p>10.02 Responsibility accounting - cost centers, profit centers, investment centers</p> <p>10.03 Goal congruence, managerial effort and motivation</p> <p>10.04 Performance measurement - residual income and return on investment</p> <p>10.05 Non-financial performance measures and the balanced scorecard</p> <p>10.06 Transfer prices</p>	<p>9.1.10 Explain the impact of net present value and opportunity costs on capital investment decisions.</p> <p>9.3.1 Calculate internal performance measures (e.g., product-line profitability, business unit profitability, return on investments, residual income, measures of working capital).</p> <p>9.7.7 Project future revenues and expenses for budgeting and forecasting purposes.</p> <p>9.7.8 Interpret pro-forma financial statements (e.g., balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement) to determine impact of a proposed action.</p> <p>9.7.9 Develop budgeting process (e.g., top-down, bottom-up, incremental) to support business objectives, and prepare static or flexible budgets as appropriate.</p> <p>9.7.10 Prepare budget and forecast reports (e.g., overhead, production, operating, capital expenditure) and budgeted operating statements using preliminary budget detail.</p> <p>9.7.22 Identify business units as cost, revenue, profit or investment centers. Prepare reports or use the appropriate measures to analyze the performance of each type of business unit.</p> <p>9.7.23 Analyze the performance of cost, revenue, profit and investment centers.</p> <p>9.9.1 Prepare short-term, medium-term, and long-term cash budgets to determine a company's cash requirements.</p> <p>9.9.9 Use variance analysis to correct errors in forecasts and budgets.</p> <p>9.10.1 Select technique to analyze proposed capital investments based on advantages, disadvantages, and available information (e.g., payback, net present value, internal rate of return).</p> <p>9.10.2 Select appropriate technique to evaluate and prioritize business project funding (e.g., discounted cash flows, marginal analysis, cost-benefit analysis).</p> <p>9.10.3 Evaluate the impact of capital expenditures budgets on liquidity, competitiveness, solvency, and goal-setting.</p>
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Accounting CTAG Alignment

9. Endorsement and Aligned Courses

* 11. Do the Ohio Department of Education competencies align with the endorsed postsecondary learning outcomes for Managerial Accounting?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If you feel there was a major omission in the competencies to support a learning outcome, please indicate.

* 12. After reading the postsecondary learning outcomes, and the aligned ODE content, does your institution have a course or courses similar or closely aligned with this content?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please indicate the course number and title (e.g., ITNS2535 -- Introduction to IT and Networking)

Accounting CTAG Alignment

10. Course Information for Managerial Accounting

* 13. Regarding the course you indicated was most like Managerial Accounting, for which program or programs is this course a requirement? (Please mark all that apply)

- ☐ Certificate Program
- ☐ Associate of Arts
- ☐ Associate of Science
- ☐ Associate of Applied Science
- ☐ Bachelor of Arts
- ☐ Bachelor of Science

Other (please specify)

* 14. Regarding the course you suggest is most like Managerial Accounting, is the course an introductory course (i.e., one that is typically available with little to no prerequisite college-level coursework and offered in the freshmen or sophomore year)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If no, please list prerequisites:



Accounting CTAG Alignment

11. Additional Comments and Endorsement of Managerial Accounting

15. Are there additional comments that you would like to make known to the faculty panel that proposed the CTAN/course, Managerial Accounting?

* 16. Do you support the development of this statewide articulation agreement in Managerial Accounting?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Comments:



Accounting CTAG Alignment

12. Thank You!

Thank you for completing this survey.